Supplemental Information for

Computational Models for Drug Inhibition of the Human Apical Sodium-dependent Bile Acid Transporter

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Supplemental Table S1. Training set for the qualitative HipHop model with settings for alignment.

MOLNAME	Activ	Uncert	MaxOmitFeat	Principal
Bendroflumethiazide	92.74	3	0	1
Amlodipine	42.06	3	0	1
Bumetanide	225.2	3	0	0
Dibucaine	34.74	3	0	1
Indomethacin	62.27	3	0	1
Mesoridazine	17.64	3	0	2
Probenecid	385.2	3	0	0
Thioridazine	33.6	3	0	1
Quinine	243.7	3	0	0
Althiazide	500	3	0	0
Triclomethiazide	377.43	3	0	0

Supplemental Table S2. Fifty-eight retrieved compounds from SCUT 2008 database search by using the qualitative HipHop pharmacophore with mesoridazine shape restriction.

Drug	Fit value	Action
Thiothixene	3.758	Antipsychotic
Indomethacin	3.254	inhibits prostaglandin synthesis
Candesartan	3.245	angiotensin II antagonist
		intercalates DNA, inhibits DNA
Doxorubicin	3.142	topoisomerases I and II
Dipivefrin	3.141	alpha adrenergic agonist
Enalapril	3.049	ACE inhibitor
Aztreonam	2.973	inhibits bacterial cell wall biosynthesis
		loop diuretic inhibits reabsorption of NA and
		Cl in the ascending loop of Henle and the distal
Bumetanide	2.929	renal tubule
Thiethylperazine	2.896	antidopaminergic, antiemetic
Mesoridazine	2.871	Antipsychotic
Nimodipine	2.829	calcium channel blocker
Amlodipine	2.82	Calcium channel blocker
Sertaconazole	2.777	Antifungal
Losartan	2.582	angiotensin II antagonist
Lansoprazole	2.566	proton pump inhibitor
Fluvastatin	2.565	HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor
Flurazepam_Metabolite_2_Hydroxyethyl	2.549	•
Nafcillin	2.492	bactericidal, inhibits cell wall synthesis
Rabeprazole Sodium	2.432	proton pump inhibitor
Eprosartan	2.413	angiotensin II receptor antagonist
		DNA intercalating agent, inhibits
Daunorubicin	2.338	topoisomerase II, generates oxygen free

		radicals
Bortezomib	2.327	Proteasome inhibitor
Thioridazine	2.314	Antipsychotic
		inhibits reabsorption of sodium and chloride in
Torasemide	2.277	
Aripiprazole	2.26	dopamine and serotonin antagonist
Latanoprost	2.047	<u> </u>
-		inhibits immunologically mediated
Mycophenolic Acid	2.016	inflammatory response
-		stimulates pancreatic insulin release, increases
		peripheral insulin sensitivity, decreases hepatic
		glucose output and production, decreases
Glyburide	1.985	intestinal absorption of glucose
Sulfinpyrazone	1.96	inhibits renal tubular absorption of uric acid
Hydroxyzine	1.936	antihistamine, anxiety
Midazolam_Metabolite_Alpha_Hydroxy	1.921	
Topiramate	1.901	Anticonvulsant
		prostaglandin E1 - vasodilator, platelet
Alprostadil	1.851	66 6
Lovastatin	1.733	HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor
Midazolam	1.672	short acting benzodiazepine
Eszopiclone	1.623	nonbenzodiazepine hypnotic
Eszopiclone	1.623	
		inhibits DNA, RNA, phospholipid and protein
Pentamidine	1.541	synthesis
Simvastatin	1.503	HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor
Lorazepam	1.403	1 /
Pravastatin	1.344	
Dinoprostone	1.281	
Celecoxib	1.24	COX-2 inhibitor, NSAID
Bimatoprost	1.226	

Oxacillin	1.061	bactericidal, inhibits cell wall synthesis loop diuretic, inhibits sodium and chloride reabsorption in ascending loop of Henle and
Furosemide	0.959	distal tubule
Tadalafil	0.932	
		increases insulin sensitivity by PPAR
Pioglitazone	0.688	inhibition
Alprazolam_Metabolite_4_Hydroxy	0.646	
Ezetimibe	0.59	HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor
Ezetimibe	0.586	
Clorazepate	0.519	Antianxiety
Tioconazole	0.5	topical antifungal
Pramoxime	0.329	topical anesthetic
Ofloxacin	0.314	bactericidal, inhibits DNA gyrase
Tadalafil	0.173	PDE5 inhibitor
Benazepril	0.158	Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor
Heroin	0.081	

Supplemental Table S3. Summary table for the Bayesian model. An ROC plot was generated and the area under the curve (XV ROC AUC) calculated. Best split was identified by the sum of the percent misclassified for category members and for category nonmembers, using the cross-validated score for each sample. Using that split, a contingency table is constructed, containing the number of true positives (TP), false negatives (FN), false positives (FP), and true negatives (TN).

XV ROC AUC	Best Split	TP/FN	# in Category
		FP/TN	
0.908	-1.085	15/2	17
		2/19	

${\bf Supplemental\ Table\ S4.\ Bayesian\ model\ enrichment\ results.}$

This table shows the output name, the percentage of samples that are in that particular category, the number of category members, and the percentage of true members found. Percentages that are less than 100% are in **bold**.

Category	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%	95%	99%
%									
44.737%	5.9%	11.8%	23.5%	52.9%	94.1%	94.1%	94.1%	94.1%	100%
1.1.75770	2.7	11.0 /	20.070	22.5 /6	J /C) /c) /U	7 70	10070

Supplemental Table S5. Percentile results.

This table shows, for each model, the cutoff needed to capture a particular percentage of the good samples. For each cutoff, it shows below the estimated percentages of false positives and true negatives for the non-good samples. This table is designed to identify the cutoff value that best balances the desire to capture as many good samples as possible, while minimizing the number of false positives. The rates shown in this table are estimates derived from the cross-validated data. Cutoff which lead to 10% or greater false positives are displayed in **bold** for ease of identification.

99%	95%	90%	70%	50%	30%	10%	5%	1%
-13.576	-7.739	-4.570	-1.068	-1.068	13.106	16.608	19.777	25.614
99% /1%	78 %/22%	49 %/51%	18%/82%	1%/99%	1%/99%	1%/99%	1%/99%	1%/99%

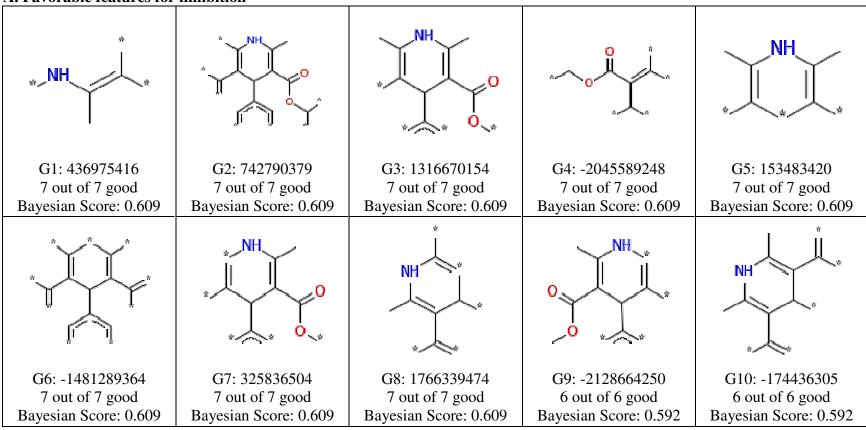
Supplemental Table S6. Category statistics summary.

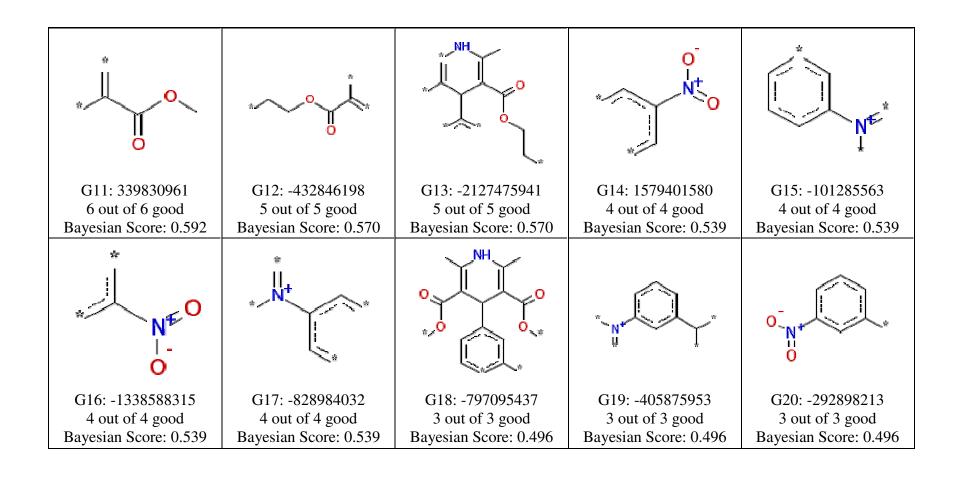
This table shows, for each category, statistics derived from the cross-validated predictions of the model built for that category as applied to members of that category and non-members of that category. For each group, the number of members/nonmembers (N) is given; the mean prediction for each subset (Mean); and the estimate standard deviation of the predictions for each subset (StdDev).

Category	Category	Noncategory	Noncategory	
N	Mean (±StdDev)	N	Mean (±StdDev)	
17	6.02 (±8.34)	21	-4.70 (±3.95)	

Supplemental Table S7. ASBT binding features from Bayesian analysis.

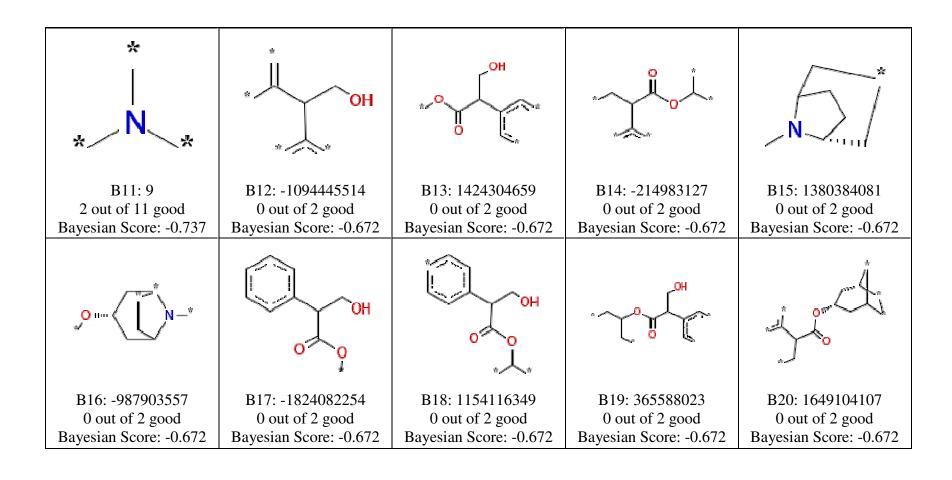
A. Favorable features for inhibition





B. Detrimental features for inhibition.

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*/\N - \\\ */\	* II * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	O S NH2 II	* NH*	NH. NH.
B1: 309602933 0 out of 4 good Bayesian Score: -1.070	B2: -451251206 1 out of 9 good Bayesian Score: -0.976	B3: 48712700 0 out of 3 good Bayesian Score: -0.891	B4: -770645118 0 out of 3 good Bayesian Score: -0.891	B5: 1198988172 0 out of 3 good Bayesian Score: -0.891
NH2" O S S	NH, S NH	*/N—*	"NH CI	* NH **
B6: -1800409220 0 out of 3 good Bayesian Score: -0.891	B7: 834375811 0 out of 3 good Bayesian Score: -0.891	B8: -1946918893 0 out of 3 good Bayesian Score: -0.891	B9: 851915 0 out of 3 good Bayesian Score: -0.891	B10: 1294255210 1 out of 7 good Bayesian Score: -0.778



Supplemental Table S8. Validation of analysis of the quantitative model without the excluded volume.

	True positives	False negatives	False positives	True negatives
Training set (n=38)	12 (31.6%)	5 (13.2%)	0 (0%)	21 (55.3%)
Testing set (n=30)	6 (20.0%)	5 (13.3%)	5 (16.7%)	14 (50.0%)
Literature testing set (n=19)	7 (36.8%)	8 (42.1%)	0 (0%)	4 (21.1%)